## **Background Information On the WTO**

#### Institutional Issues

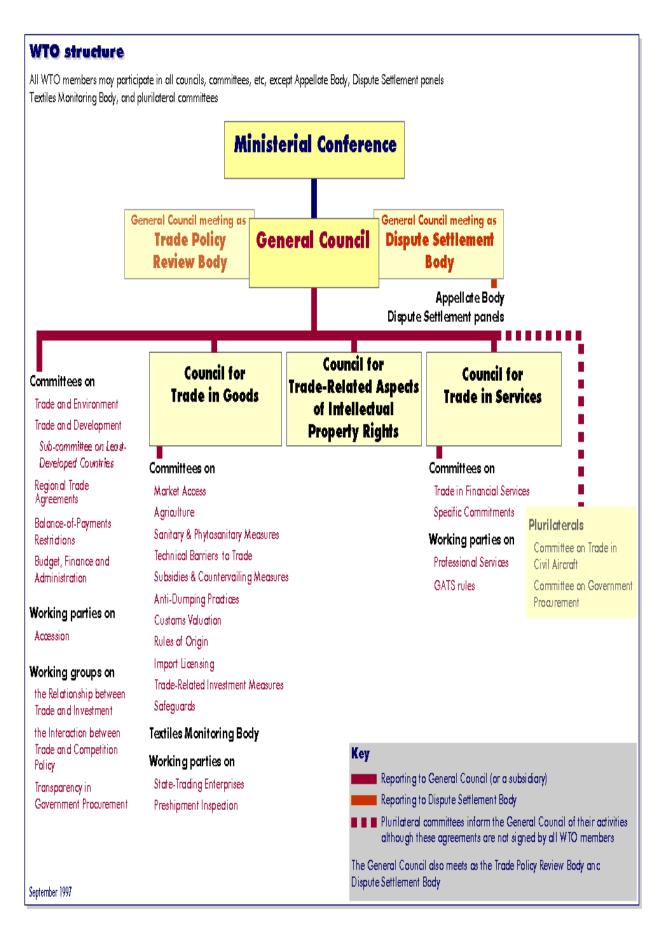
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# <u>MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION</u> as of December 31, 1999 (135 Members)

Government	Entry into Force	Government	Entry into Force
Antigua and Barbuda	1 January 1995	Djibouti	31 May 1995
Angola	1 December 1996	Dominica	1 January 1995
Argentina	1 January 199	Dominican Republic	9 March 1995
Australia	1 January 1995	Ecuador	21 January 1996
Austria	1 January 1995	Egypt	30 June 1995
Bahrain	1 January 1995	El Salvador	7 May 1995
Bangladesh	1 January 1995	Estonia	13 November 1999
Barbados	1 January 1995	European Communities	1 January 1995
Belgium	1 January 1995	Fiji	14 January 1996
Belize	1 January 1995	Finland	1 January 1995
Benin	22 February 1996	France	1 January 1995
Bolivia	13 September 1995	Gabon	1 January 1995
Botswana	31 May 1995	Gambia	23 October 1996
Brazil	1 January 1995	Germany	1 January 1995
Brunei Darussalam	1 January 1995	Ghana	1 January 1995
Bulgaria	1 December 1996	Greece	1 January 1995
Burkina Faso	3 June 1995	Grenada	22 February 1996
Burundi	23 July 1995	Guatemala	21 July 1995
Cameroon	13 December 1995	Guinea Bissau	31 May 1995
Canada	1 January 1995	Guinea	25 October 1995
Central African Republic	31 May 1995	Guyana	1 January 1995
Chad	19 October 1996	Haiti	30 January 1996
Chile	1 January 1995	Honduras	1 January 1995
Colombia	30 April 1995	Hong Kong, China	1 January 1995
Congo	27 March 1997	Hungary	1 January 1995
Costa Rica	1 January 1995	Iceland	1 January 1995
Côte d'Ivoire	1 January 1995	India	1 January 1995

Government	Entry into Force	Government	Entry into Force
Cuba	20 April 1995	Indonesia	1 January 1995
Cyprus	30 July 1995	Ireland	1 January 1995
Czech Republic	1 January 1995	Israel	21 April 1995
Democratic Republic of Co	ngoJanuary 1997	Italy	1 January 1995
Denmark	1 January 1995	Jamaica	9 March 1995
Japan	1 January 1995	Papua New Guinea	9 June 1996
Kenya	1 January 1995	Paraguay	1 January 1995
Korea	1 January 1995	Peru	1 January 1995
Kuwait	1 January 1995	Philippines	1 January 1995
Kyrgyz Republic	20 December 1998	Poland	1 July 1995
Latvia	10 February 1999	Portugal	1 January 1995
Lesotho	31 May 1995	Qatar	13 January 1996
Liechtenstein	1 September 1995	Romania	1 January 1995
Luxembourg	1 January 1995	Rwanda	22 May 1996
Macau	1 January 1995	Saint Kitts and Nevis	21 February 1996
Madagascar	17 November 1995	Saint Lucia	1 January 1995
Malawi	31 May 1995	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	1 January 1995
Malaysia	1 January 1995	Senegal	1 January 1995
Maldives	31 May 1995	Sierra Leone	23 July 1995
Mali	31 May 1995	Singapore	1 January 1995
Malta	1 January 1995	Slovak Republic	1 January 1995
Mauritania	31 May 1995	Slovenia	30 July 1995
Mauritius	1 January 1995	Solomon Islands	26 July 1996
Mexico	1 January 1995	South Africa	1 January 1995
Mongolia	29 January 1997	Spain	1 January 1995
Morocco	1 January 1995	Sri Lanka	1 January 1995
Mozambique	26 August 1995	Suriname	1 January 1995
Myanmar	1 January 1995	Swaziland	1 January 1995
Namibia	1 January 1995	Sweden	1 January 1995

Government	Entry into Force	Government	<b>Entry into Force</b>		
Netherlands - For the Kingo and for the Netherlands Ant	•	Switzerland	1 July 1995		
New Zealand	1 January 1995	United Kingdom	1 January 1995		
Nicaragua	3 September 1995	United States	1 January 1995		
Niger	13 December 1996	Uruguay	1 January 1995		
Nigeria	1 January 1995	Venezuela	1 January 1995		
Norway	1 January 1995	Zambia	1 January 1995		
Pakistan	1 January 1995	Zimbabwe	3 March 1995		
Panama	6 September 1997				
Source: WTO Secretariat					



### The Plurilateral Agreements and Membership

For the most part, all WTO members subscribe to all WTO agreements. There remain, however, two agreeme originally negotiated in the in the Tokyo Round, which have a narrower group of signatories and are known th "plurilateral agreements."

#### The Agreement on Government Procurement

The Agreement on Government Procurement, the successor to the plurilateral "Government Procurement Code" of the Tokyo Round, entered into force on January 1, 1996. The following WTO Members are Parties to the Agreement: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the European Communities and fifteen Member States, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong (China), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands with respect to Aruba, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. Fifteen WTO Members have observer status: Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Estonia, Iceland, Kyrgyz Republic, Lithuania, Mongolia, Panama, Poland, Slovenia and Turkey. Two non-WTO Members have observer status: Chinese Taipei and Latvia.

#### The Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft

There are 24 Signatories to the Agreement: Bulgaria, Canada, the European Communities, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Egypt, Japan, Macau, Norway, Romania, Switzerland and the United States. The other WTO Members with observer status in the Committee are Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Mauritius, Nigeria, Poland, Singapore, the Slovak Republic, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Turkey. In addition, China, the Russian Federation and Chinese Taipei have observer status in the Committee. The IMF and UNCTAD are also observers.

## WTO ACCESSION APPLICATION AND STATUS (as of 2-15-00)<sup>1</sup>

Country	Status of Multilateral and Bilateral Work
Albania	Draft protocol and WP report and consolidated market access schedules completed in October 1999.
(1992)	Working Party adoption and General Council approval pending.
Algeria	GATT 1947 accession process never activated. One WTO Working Party held in April 1998.
(1987)	Additional documentation provided in early 1999. No market access offers to date.
Andorra	First WP meeting in October 1999 reviewed legislative implementation schedule and goods and
(1997)	services market access offers. Review of revised documentation and offers expected in first half of
	2000.
Armenia (1993)	Five WP meetings held through June 24, 1999. Draft protocol and WP report under review in WP.
, ,	Legislative implementation underway. Further bilateral and plurilateral meetings on goods market
	access expected in early 2000.
Azerbaijan	Initial documentation circulated in April 1999. No working party meetings or market access offers to
(1997)	date.
Belarus	Two WP meetings held through April 1998. Goods market access offer made available in March 1998.
(1993)	No services offer to date.
Bosnia	Application accepted at July1999 General Council; has not yet submitted initial documentation to
Herzegovina	activate the accession negotiations.
(1999)	detivate the decession negotiations.
Bhutan	Application accepted at October 1999 General Council; has not yet submitted initial documentation to
(1999)	activate the accession negotiations.
Cambodia	Initial documentation submitted in June 1999. No working party meetings or market access offers to
(1995)	date.
Cape Verde	Application accepted at February 2000 General Council; has not yet submitted initial documentation to
(1999)	activate the accession negotiations.
China	WP discussions well advanced, with next meeting to report on the status of market access negotiations
(1986)	and to continue review of draft protocol and WP report. Market access negotiations completed with
(1980)	some WTO members in 1998 and 1999 (including Japan and United States), while negotiations with
	the EU and others continue.
Croatia	Draft protocol and WP report and consolidated market access schedules completed in September 1999.
(1993)	Working Party adoption and General Council approval pending.
Georgia (1996)	General Council approved the accession package on October 6, 1999. Ratification is expected in early
	2000, with Membership 30 days after the instrument of ratification deposited with the WTO.
Jordan	General Council approved the accession package on December 17, 1999. Ratification is expected in
(1994)	early 2000, with Membership 30 days after the instrument of ratification has been deposited with the WTO.
Vozelskoton	Three WP meetings held through October 1998. Legislative implementation underway. Further
Kazakhstan	
(1996)	market access negotiations on margins of next WP meeting, expected in first half of 2000.
Laos (1998)	Has not yet submitted initial documentation to activate the accession negotiations.
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Lebanon	Working Party established at April 1999 General Council; has not yet submitted initial documentation
(1999)	to activate the accession negotiations.
Lithuania	Five formal and four informal WP meetings held through October 1999. Draft protocol and WP report
(1994)	under review in WP. Legislative implementation underway. Further bilateral and plurilateral meetings
Г	on goods market access on margins of next WP meeting, expected in early 2000.
Former	Initial documentation submitted in May 1999. Initial responses to questions from WTO members
Yugoslav	under development. No working party meetings or market access offers to date.
Republic of	
Macedonia	
(1995)	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "Country" column Includes date the Working Party was formed. Pre-1995 dates indicate that the original WP was formed under the GATT 1947, but was reformed as a WTO Working Party in 1995.

Country	Status of Multilateral and Bilateral Work
Moldova (1993)	Four formal and one informal WP meetings held through September 24, 1999. Draft protocol and WP report under review in WP. Legislative implementation underway. Further bilateral and plurilateral meetings on goods market access expected in early 2000.
Nepal (1989)	GATT 1947 accession process suspended in 1994. Initial documentation circulated in late 1998. Has responded to written questions from current WTO members. First WP likely in first half of 2000. No market access offers to date.
Oman (1996)	Five formal and one informal WP meetings held through October 26, 1999. Goods and services market access negotiations completed in 1999. Draft protocol and WP report under review in WP. Legislative implementation underway with package approaching final form. Next WP meeting likely in early 2000.
Russia (1993)	Nine WP meetings held through December 1998, with informal WP session, agricultural plurilaterals, and bilateral market access discussions held October 26-27, 1999. Revised goods market access offer in development. Initial services offer circulated in October 1999. Further market access negotiations on the margins of WP meeting expected in first half of 2000.
Samoa (1998)	Has not yet submitted initial documentation to activate the accession negotiations.
Saudi Arabia (1993)	Six WP meetings held through September 22, 1999. Next WP meeting scheduled for February 17-18, 2000. Work on protocol issues and development of legislative implementation schedule continues. Bilateral market access negotiations on goods and services with WTO delegations continue.
Seychelles	Two WP meeting held through March 1998. Next WP meeting to review status of legislative
(1995)	implementation. Further negotiations on goods and services market access awaiting revised offers.
Sudan (1995)	Initial documentation circulated in January 1999. No working party meetings or market access offers to date.
Chinese Taipei (Taiwan) (1992)	Ten WP meetings held through July 30, 1999. Legislative implementation and bilateral market access negotiations completed. Text of draft protocol and WP report agreed in substance. Verification of consolidated market access schedules reflecting completed bilateral negotiations to be completed and approved at next Working Party meeting, date to be arranged.
Tonga (1995)	Initial documentation circulated in June 1998. No working party meetings or market access offers to date.
Ukraine (1993)	Six WP meetings held through June 1998. Next WP meeting expected in first half of 2000 to examine new documentation. Principal focus in 2000 will be on Ukrainian legislative agenda to implement WTO-consistent trade regime and improvements in market access offers already under negotiation.
Uzbekistan (1995)	Initial documentation circulated in October 1998. No working party meetings or market access offers to date.
Vanuatu (1995)	Two formal and two informal WP meetings held through October 18, 1999, with bilateral negotiations on the margins. Further WP and bilateral negotiations awaiting Vanuatu response to comments by delegations on October 1999 offers.
Vietnam (1995)	Three WP meetings held though July 1999 First reading of the trade regime completed. Next WP will review Vietnam responses to request for legislative implementation strategy. No market access offers to date.

#### PROPOSED REVISED SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 2000

(Minimum contribution of 0.015 per cent)

MEMBERS	1999 CONTRIBUTION		000 IBUTION	INTEREST	2000 NET CONTRIBUTION
	CHF	%	CHF	EARNED <sup>1</sup> CHF	CHF
Angola	72,660	0.061	77,226	CIII	77,226
Antigua and Barbuda	36,330	0.015	18,990	_	18,990
Argentina	581,280	0.456	577,296		577,296
Australia	1,634,850	1.302	1,648,332	(8,365)	1,639,967
Austria	1,901,270	1.505	1,905,330	(10,074)	1,895,256
Bahrain	96,880	0.076	96,216	(471)	95,745
Bangladesh	108,990	0.099	125,334	(1/1)	125,334
Barbados	36,330	0.019	24,054	(77)	23,977
Belgium	3,536,120	2.850	3,608,100	(17,089)	3,591,011
Belize	36,330	0.015	18,990	(137)	18,853
Benin	36,330	0.015	18,990	(138)	18,852
Bolivia	36,330	0.025	31,650	(130)	31,650
Botswana	48,440	0.023	49,374	(349)	49,025
Brazil	1,005,130	1.028	1,301,448	(349)	1,301,448
Brunei Darussalam	48,440	0.047	59,502	(188)	59,314
Bulgaria	133,210	0.047	130,398	(81)	130,317
Burkina Faso	36,330	0.103	18,990	(61)	18,990
Burundi	36,330	0.015	18,990		18,990
	36,330	0.013	36,714		36,714
Cameroon Canada	· ·		·	(22.404)	4,915,172
	4,735,010	3.901	4,938,666	(23,494)	
Central African Republic	36,330	0.015	18,990		18,990
Chad	36,330	0.015	18,990	(07.4)	18,990
Chile	411,740	0.335	424,110	(974)	423,136
Colombia	302,750	0.262	331,692	(1,279)	330,413
Congo	36,330	0.026	32,916		32,916
Costa Rica	72,660	0.069	87,354	(2.52)	87,354
Côte d' Ivoire	84,770	0.068	86,088	(262)	85,826
Cuba	60,550	0.054	68,364	(193)	68,171
Cyprus	72,660	0.059	74,694	(344)	74,350
Czech Republic	581,280	0.507	641,862	(3,120)	638,742
Democratic Republic of the Congo	48,440	0.020	25,320	(6.712)	25,320
Denmark	1,211,000	1.019	1,290,054	(6,712)	1,283,342
Djibouti	36,330	0.015	18,990	(22)	18,990
Dominica	36,330	0.015	18,990	(22)	18,968
Dominican Republic	121,100	0.109	137,994		137,994
Ecuador	108,990	0.089	112,674		112,674
Egypt	314,860	0.265	335,490	(1,084)	334,406
El Salvador	48,440	0.049	62,034	(176)	61,858
Estonia	0	0.062	78,492		78,492
European Communities	-	0.000	0		0
Fiji	36,330	0.018	22,788	(174)	22,614
Finland	896,140	0.719	910,254	(3,210)	907,044
France	7,266,000	5.807	7,351,662	(29,333)	7,322,329
Gabon	48,440	0.037	46,842		46,842

	1999	20	000	INTEREST	2000 NET
MEMBERS	CONTRIBUTION	CONTRIBUTION		EARNED <sup>1</sup>	CONTRIBUTION
	CHF	%	CHF	CHF	CHF
Gambia	36,330	0.015	18,990		18,990
Germany	12,315,870	9.693	12,271,338	(37,869)	12,233,469
Ghana	36,330	0.032	40,512	(80)	40,432
Greece	399,630	0.331	419,046	(1,339)	417,707
Grenada	36,330	0.015	18,990	(7)	18,983
Guatemala	60,550	0.055	69,630	(165)	69,465
Guinea	36,330	0.015	18,990		18,990
Guinea-Bissau	36,330	0.015	18,990		18,990
Guyana	36,330	0.015	18,990	(158)	18,832
Haiti	36,330	0.015	18,990	(60)	18,930
Honduras	36,330	0.034	43,044	(144)	42,900
Hong Kong, China	4,626,020	3.623	4,586,718	(21,613)	4,565,105
Hungary	351,190	0.390	493,740	(1,955)	491,785
Iceland	48,440	0.041	51,906	(236)	51,670
India	884,030	0.830	1,050,780		1,050,780
Indonesia	1,223,110	0.959	1,214,094	(3,526)	1,210,568
Ireland	920,360	0.961	1,216,626	(4,180)	1,212,446
Israel	641,830	0.550	696,300	(3,138)	693,162
Italy	5,982,340	4.732	5,990,712	(25,204)	5,965,508
Jamaica	60,550	0.057	72,162	(209)	71,953
Japan	9,167,270	7.214	9,132,924	(22,770)	9,110,154
Kenya	60,550	0.052	65,832	(202)	65,630
Korea, Republic of	3,003,280	2.653	3,358,698	(4,438)	3,354,260
Kuwait	290,640	0.216	273,456	(286)	273,170
Kyrgyz Republic	36,330	0.015	18,990		18,990
Latvia	0	0.052	65,832		65,832
Lesotho	36,330	0.015	18,990		18,990
Liechtenstein	36,330	0.028	35,448	(181)	35,267
Luxembourg	266,420	0.285	360,810	(1,197)	359,613
Macau	72,660	0.063	79,758	(405)	79,353
Madagascar	36,330	0.015	18,990	(44)	18,946
Malawi	36,330	0.015	18,990		18,990
Malaysia	1,428,980	1.476	1,868,616	(908)	1,867,708
Maldives	36,330	0.015	18,990	(82)	18,908
Mali	36,330	0.015	18,990		18,990
Malta	60,550	0.051	64,566	(276)	64,290
Mauritania	36,330	0.015	18,990		18,990
Mauritius	48,440	0.043	54,438	(211)	54,227
Mexico	1,889,160	1.975	2,500,350	(1,503)	2,498,847
Mongolia	36,330	0.015	18,990	(161)	18,829
Morocco	193,760	0.162	205,092	(546)	204,546
Mozambique	36,330	0.015	18,990		18,990
Myanmar, Union of	36,330	0.015	18,990	(137)	18,853
Namibia	36,330	0.030	37,980	(127)	37,853
Netherlands, Kingdom of the	4,371,710	3.449	4,366,434	(19,567)	4,346,867
New Zealand	363,300	0.291	368,406	(1,644)	366,762
Nicaragua	36,330	0.017	21,522		21,522
Niger	36,330	0.015	18,990		18,990

MEMBERS	1999	2000		INTEREST	2000 NET
	CONTRIBUTION	CONTRIBUTION		EARNED <sup>1</sup>	CONTRIBUTION
Nigorio	CHF	%	CHF	CHF	CHF
Nigeria	230,090	0.229	289,914	(766) (3,881)	289,148
Norway Pakistan	1,150,450 217,980	0.933 0.197	1,181,178 249,402	(3,881)	1,177,297 249,402
	·				·
Panama Papua New Guinea	157,430	0.133 0.042	168,378 53,172	(112)	168,378 53,060
1	48,440		,	(112)	ŕ
Paraguay	60,550	0.047	59,502	(27)	59,502
Peru	157,430	0.144	182,304	(27)	182,277
Philippines	496,510	0.667	844,422	(10)	844,412
Poland	690,270	0.644	815,304	(2,763)	812,541
Portugal	775,040	0.604	764,664	(2,958)	761,706
Qatar	72,660	0.055	69,630	(249)	69,381
Romania	205,870	0.179	226,614	(712)	225,902
Rwanda	36,330	0.015	18,990		18,990
St. Kitts and Nevis	36,330	0.015	18,990	(124)	18,866
Saint Lucia	36,330	0.015	18,990	(135)	18,855
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	36,330	0.015	18,990	(38)	18,952
Senegal	36,330	0.023	29,118	(105)	29,013
Sierra Leone	36,330	0.015	18,990	, ,	18,990
Singapore	2,845,850	2.431	3,077,646	(9,845)	3,067,801
Slovak Republic	242,200	0.214	270,924	(1,037)	269,887
Slovenia	217,980	0.178	225,348	(712)	224,636
Solomon Islands	36,330	0.015	18,990	, ,	18,990
South Africa	653,940	0.561	710,226	(3,237)	706,989
Spain	2,966,950	2.464	3,119,424	(11,649)	3,107,775
Sri Lanka	108,990	0.092	116,472	(463)	116,009
Suriname	36,330	0.015	18,990	(133)	18,857
Swaziland	36,330	0.019	24,054	(165)	23,889
Sweden	1,755,950	1.549	1,961,034	(8,803)	1,952,231
Switzerland	2,034,480	1.777	2,249,682	(9,986)	2,239,696
Tanzania	36,330	0.027	34,182	(13)	34,169
Thailand	1,586,410	1.138	1,440,708	(3,109)	1,437,599
Togo	36,330	0.015	18,990		18,990
Trinidad and Tobago	36,330	0.032	40,512		40,512
Tunisia	169,540	0.136	172,176	(703)	171,473
Turkey	956,690	0.754	954,564	Ì	954,564
Uganda	36,330	0.019	24,054		24,054
United Arab Emirates	629,720	0.538	681,108	(70)	681,038
United Kingdom of Great					
Britain and Northern	7,193,340	6.035	7,640,310	(32,965)	7,607,345
Ireland United States of America	18,831,050	15.717	19,897,722	(6,835)	19,890,887
Uruguay	72,660	0.064	81,024	(0,000)	81,024
Venezuela	423,850	0.331	419,046		419,046
Zambia	36,330	0.022	27,852		27,852
Zimbabwe	48,440	0.022	45,576	(161)	45,415
TOTAL	121,100,000	100.000	126,600,000	363,680	126,236,320

 $1 Interest\ earned\ in\ 1998\ under\ the\ Early\ Payment\ Encouragement\ Scheme\ (L/6384)\ and\ to\ be\ deducted\ from\ the\ 2000\ contribution,$ 

### 2000 APPROVED BUDGET FOR THE WTO SECRETARIAT

(in Swiss francs)

	SECTION	1999 Budget	Total increase/ (decrease)	2000 Budget
1	Staff (Work/years)			
	(a) Salary	56,252,050	2,272,150	58,524,200
	(b) Pensions	11,073,750	821,200	11,894,950
	(c) Other Common Staff costs	9,302,150	1,076,000	10,378,150
2	Temporary Assistance	9,336,750	490,100	9,826,850
3	Communications			
	(a) Telecommunications	436,000	(50,000)	386,000
	(b) Postage charges	1,227,000	, , ,	1,277,000
4	Building Facilities			
	(a) Rental	26,500		26,500
	(b) Utilities	1,388,000	160,000	1,548,000
	(c) Maintenance and Insurance	945,000	(65,000)	880,000
5	Permanent Equipment	3,022,050	277,200	3,299,250
6	Expendable Equipment	1,207,900	7,830	1,200,070
7	Contractual Services			
	(a) Reproduction	1,222,000	45,000	1,267,000
	(b) Office Automation / Informatics	1,995,600	302,790	2,298,390
	(c) Other	365,000	(8,000)	357,000
8	Staff Overhead Costs			
	(a) Training	360,000	15,000	375,000
	(b) Insurance	992,000	42,000	1,034,000
	(c) Joint Services	608,000	(95,000)	513,000
	(d) Miscellaneous	43,000	(3,500)	39,500
9	Missions			
	(a) Official	1,094,000	76,000	1,170,000
	(b) Technical Co-operation	741,000		741,000
10	Trade Policy Training Courses	1,530,000	90,000	1,440,000
11	Contribution to ITC	14,207,700	(78,000)	14,199,900
12	Various			
	(a) Representation and Hospitality	258,000		258,000
	(b) Dispute Settlement Panels	515,000	495,000	1,010,000
	(c) Permanent Group of Experts/ Arbitration under GATS	53,050	(23,050)	30,000
	(d) Appellate Body	1,990,950	319,600	2,310,550
	(e) Library	550,000	5,000	555,000
	(f) Publications	183,000	20,000	203,000
	(g) Public Information Activities	229,000	33,000	262,000
	(h) External Auditors	32,000	,	32,000
	(i) Ministerial Meeting	800,000	(400,000)	400,000
	(j) ISO	62,000	2,000	64,000
	(k) Other	47,000	_,555	47,000
13	Unforeseen Expenditure	100,000		100,000
	TOTAL	120,204,500	5,181,960	125,386,460

Percentage with respect to 1999 Budget

## **2000 APPROVED BUDGET FOR THE APPELLATE BODY AND ITS SECRETARIAT** (in Swiss francs)

SECTION	1999 Budget	Total increase/ (decrease)	2000 Budget
1 Staff(Work/years)	005 400	272 400	1 170 000
Salary (a)	905,400	273,400	1,178,800
Pensions (b)	172,500	57,300	229,800
Other Common Staff costs	192,150	(8,600)	183,550
(c) 2 Temporary Assistance	4,500	13,500	18,000
3 Communications (a) Telecommunications (b) Postage charges 4 Building Facilities (a) Rental (b) Utilities	6,500		6,500
(c) Unintes (c) Maintenance and Insurance 5 Permanent Equipment 6 Expendable Equipment 7 Contractual Services	70,200 2,000	(38,950) 20,350	31,250 22,350
(a) Reproduction (b) Office Automation / Informatics (c) Other	4,500	15,000 (4,500)	15,000
8 Staff Overhead Costs (a) Training (b) Insurance (c) Joint Services (d) Miscellaneous 9 Missions		2,000	2,000
(a) Official (b) Technical Co-operation 10 Trade Policy Training Courses 11 Contribution to ITC	14,000	(5,000)	9,000
12 Various  (a) Representation and Hospitality (b) Dispute Settlement Panels (c) Permanent Group of Experts/ Arbitration	1,000		1,000
under GATS (d) Appellate Body Members (e) Library (f) Publications (g) Public Information Activities (h) External Auditors (i) Ministerial Meeting	615,200	3,100	615,200 3,100
(j) ISO (k) Other Unforeseen Expenditure	3,000	(3,000)	
TOTAL	1,990,950	319,600	2,310,550

Percentage with respect to 1999 Budget

16.05%

#### **WTO Secretariat Personnel Statistics**

Country	Number of Staff Members by Job Category Senior Professional Administrativ Support					
Country	Senior		Administrativ	Support	_	
Argentina		3	1	3	7	
Australia	1	5	0	3	9	
Austria	1	1	0	2	4	
Belgium		3	1	0	4	
Benin		1	0	0	1	
Bolivia		2	0	1	3	
Brazil	1	1	0	1	3	
Burkina Faso	1	0	0	0	1	
Canada	4	16	0	4	24	
Chile		1	0	4	5	
Colombia		2	1	1	4	
Costa Rica		1	0	0	1	
Cote d'Ivoire		0	1	0	1	
Cuba		0	0	1	1	
Denmark		1	0	1	2	
Eqypt		3	0	0	3	
Ethiopia		1	1	0	2	
Finland		1	1	1	3	
France	4	31	38	54	127	
Germany	1	8	2	3	14	
Ghana		1	0	0	1	
Greece		3	0	1	4	
Hong Kong		1	0	0	1	
Honduras		0	0	1	1	
Hungary	1	0	0	0	1	
India	1	6	1	2	10	
Ireland	_	3	0	11	14	
Italy		11	2	2	15	
Japan		3	0	0	3	
Korea		2	0	0	2	
Malawi		1	0	0	1	
Malaysia		1	0	1	2	
Mauritius		0	0	1	1	
Mexico		2	0	0	2	
Morocco		1	0	0	1	
Netherlands	2	4	0	1	7	
Norway	1	1	1	0	3	
New Zealand	2	1	0	1	4	
Nigeria Nigeria		1	0	0	1	
Paraguay		0	0	1	1	
Paraguay Peru		1	0	6	7	

Number of Staff Members by Job Category							
Country	Senior	Professional	Administrativ	Support			
Philippines		4	0	1	5		
Poland	1	1	2	0	4		
Portugal		1	1	0	2		
Romania		2	0	0	2		
Senegal		0	1	0	1		
Spain	2	16	0	14	32		
Sri Lanka		2	0	2	4		
Stateless		1	0	0	1		
Sweden		6	1	1	8		
Switzerland		13	14	5	32		
Thailand		2	0	0	2		
Tunisia		2	0	1	3		
Turkey		2	0	0	2		
United Kingdom	4	13	8	48	73		
Uruguay	1	3	0	4	8		
United States	2	17	2	2	23		
Venezuela	1	4	0	0	5		
Zaire		1	0	0	1		
Zimbabwe		1	0	0	1		
TOTAL	31	211	79	185	506		

Notes -- Senior Management includes the Director-General, Deputies Director-General, the Chairman of the Textiles Monitoring Body and Division Directors.

For the Professional category, four staff have dual nationality. The column adds to 215, but 211 is the actual staff count.

Source: WTO Secretariat (as of 12/31/99)

## WORLD TRADE

## **ORGANIZATION**

**WT/DSB/17** 3 November 1999

## INDICATIVE LIST OF GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL PANELISTS

- 1. To assist in the selection of panelists, the DSU provides in Article 8.4 that the Secretariat shall maintain an indicative list of governmental and non-governmental individuals.
- 2. In accordance with the proposals for the administration of the indicative list of panelists approved by the DSB on 31 May 1995, the list should be completely updated every two years. For practical purposes, the proposals for the administration of the indicative list approved by the DSB on 31 May 1995 are reproduced as an Annex to this document.
- 3. The attached consolidated list contains the names of governmental and non-governmental panelists which appeared in the previous list of panelists (WT/DSB/13), and the names which have been subsequently approved by the DSB in the period between 1 October 1998 and 27 October 1999.<sup>1</sup>
- 4. As indicated by the Chairman at the DSB meeting on 22 and 24 September 1999, Members are invited to forward to the Secretariat any modifications they wish to make in order to update curricula vitae of persons contained on this list. As proposed by the Chairman such modifications should be indicated by the end of December 1999 in order to enable the Secretariat to circulate an updated indicative list in January 2000.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Curricula vitae containing more detailed information are available on request from the WTO Secretariat (Council Division – Room 2025). The curricula vitae which have been submitted on diskette are also available on the Document Dissemination Facility.

**COUNTRY** NAME SECTORAL EXPERIENCE AUSTRALIA ARNOTT, Mr. R.J. Trade in Goods CHESTER, Mr. D.O. TRIPS CHURCHE, Mr. M. Trade in Goods DUNN, Ms. J.M. Trade in Services; TRIPS GALLAGHER, Mr. B.J. Trade in Goods GASCOINE, Mr. D.F. Trade in Goods GOODE, Mr. W. Trade in Goods and Services HALL, Mr. R.J. Trade in Goods HANNOUSH, Mr. J. Trade in Goods; TRIPS HAWES, Mr. D.C. Trade in Goods and Services HIRD, Miss J.M. Trade in Goods HUSSIN, Mr. P.A. Trade in Goods MAY, Mr. P.H. Trade in Goods O'CONNOR, Mr. P.R. Trade in Goods TRIPS SMITH, Mr. P.A. THOMSON, Mr. G.A. Trade in Goods and Services WILKINSON, Mr. K.W. Trade in Goods YOUNG, Ms. E. Trade in Goods CANADA BERNIER, Mr. I. Trade in Goods and Services BRADFORD, Mr. M.V.M. Trade in Goods and Services BROWN, Ms. C.A. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS CLARK, Mr. P.J. Trade in Goods and Services CLOSE, Ms. P. Trade in Goods DE MESTRAL, Mr. A. Trade in Goods EYTON, Mr. A.T. Trade in Goods GHERSON, Mr. R. Trade in Goods GOODWIN, Ms. K.M. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS HALLIDAY, Mr. A.L. Trade in Goods and Services HERMAN, Mr. L.L. Trade in Goods HINES, Mr. W.R. Trade in Goods MACMILLAN, Ms. K.E. Trade in Goods CANADA (cont'd) MCRAE, Mr. D. Trade in Goods OSTRY, Ms. S. Trade in Goods Trade in Goods RICHIE, Mr. G. THOMAS, Mr. J.C. Trade in Goods and Services WINHAM, Mr. M.M. Trade in Goods CHILE BIGGS, Mr. G. Trade in Goods JARA, Mr. A. Trade in Goods and Services MATUS, Mr. M. Trade in Goods PEÑA, Ms. G. Trade in Goods SAEZ, Mr. S. Trade in Goods and Services TRIPS SATELER, Mr. R. TIRONI, Mr. E. Trade in Goods COLOMBIA CÁRDENAS, Mr. M.J. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

Trade in Goods

IBARRA PARDO, Mr. G.

JARAMILLO, Mr. F. Trade in Goods and Services
LEAL ANGARITA, Mr. M. Trade in Goods and Services

OROZCO JARAMILLO, Ms. C.Y. Trade in Goods

CUBA CABALLERO RODRÍGUEZ, Mr. E. Trade in Goods and Services

CZECH REP. JUNG, Mr. Z. Trade in Goods and Services

PRAVDA, Mr. M. Trade in Goods

ŠRONĚK, Mr. I. TRIPS

**EGYPT** ABOUL-ENEIN, Mr. M.I.M. Trade in Goods and Services

HATEM, Mr. S.A. Trade in Goods and Services

SHAHIN, Ms. M. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

SHARAFELDIN, Mr. A. Trade in Goods; TRIPS

ZAHRAN, Mr. M.M. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

**EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES** 

AUSTRIA BENEDEK, Mr. W. Trade in Goods

MARTINS, Mr. R. Trade in Goods

REITERER, Mr. M.G.K. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
WEISS, Mr. J.F. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

ZEHETNER, Mr. F. Trade in Goods

BELGIUM DASSESSE, Mr. M.P.A. Trade in Goods and Services

DIDIER, Mr. P. Trade in Goods

VANDER SCHUEREN, Ms. P. Trade in Goods and Services

**DENMARK** BOESGAARD, Mr. H. Trade in Goods

FINLAND BERGHOLM, Mr. K.A. Trade in Goods

JULIN, Mr. J.K.J. Trade in Goods and Services

LUOTONEN, Mr. Y.K.D.Trade in GoodsPULLINEN, Mr. M.Y.Trade in GoodsRANTANEN, Mr. P.I.Trade in Goods

FRANCE ARMAIGNAC, Ms. M.-C. Trade in Services; TRIPS

BEAURAIN, Mr. C. Trade in Services
DELLEUR, Mr. P. Trade in Services

JENNY, Mr. F.Y. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

METZGER, Mr. J-M. Trade in Goods

**GERMANY** BARTH, Mr. D. Trade in Services

BARTKOWSKI, Mr. D.H.H. Trade in Services
DELBRÜCK, Mr. K. Trade in Goods

HILF, Mr. M. Trade in Goods and Services
MENG, Mr. W. Trade in Goods, TRIPS

MÖHLER, Mr. R. Trade in Goods

von MÜHLENDAHL, Mr. A. TRIPS

OPPERMANN, Mr. T. Trade in Goods; TRIPS

PETERSMANN, Mr. E-U Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

TANGERMANN, Mr. S. Trade in Goods WITT, Mr. P.J. Trade in Goods

GREECE MYROGIANNIS, Mr. G. Trade in Goods

STANGOS, Mr. P.N. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

IRELAND LONG, Mr. R. Trade in Goods; TRIPS

MATTHEWS, Mr. A.H. Trade in Goods MOCKLER, Mr. T.F. Trade in Goods

ITALY GERBINO, Mr. M. Trade in Goods

GIARDINA, Mr. A. Trade in Goods and Services SACERDOTI, Mr. G. Trade in Goods and Services

SCHIRATTI, Mr. G. Trade in Goods

**NETHERLANDS** BLOKKER, Mr. N.M. Trade in Goods

HOEKMAN, Mr. B.M. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

van de LOCHT, Mr. P. Trade in Goods and Services

NEERVOORT, Mr. W. TRIPS

de ZEEUW, Mr. I.A. Trade in Goods

SPAIN CASTILLO URRUTIA, Mr. J.A. Trade in Goods

**SWEDEN** ANDERSSON, Mr. T.M. Trade in Goods

ANELL, Mr. L. Trade in Goods; TRIPS
FALLENIUS, Mr. C.H. Trade in Goods
HÅKANSSON, Mr. G.P.-O. Trade in Services

HOLGERSSON, Mr. J. Trade in Goods and Services

KLEEN, Mr. P. Trade in Goods LINDSTRÖM, Mr. J.M. Trade in Goods

MANHUSEN, Mr. C. Trade in Goods and Services

RISINGGÅRD, Mr. A.B. Trade in Goods

RODIN, Mr. A. Trade in Goods; TRIPS

STÅLBERG, Mr. L.A. Trade in Goods

UNITED KINGDOM ARKELL, Mr. J. Trade in Services

CROFT, Mr. R.H.F. Trade in Services

HINDLEY, Mr. B.V. Trade in Goods and Services

JOHNSON, Mr. M.D.C. Trade in Goods

MUIR, Mr. T. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

ROBERTS, Mr. C.W. Trade in Goods and Services

TOULMIN, Mr. J.K. Trade in Services

HONG KONG, CHINA CARTLAND, Mr. M.D. Trade in Goods and Services

FOOTMAN, Mr. R. Trade in Goods and Services

LO, Mr. P.Y.F. Trade in Goods

MILLER, Mr. J.A. Trade in Goods and Services

SZE, Mr. M.C.C. Trade in Goods

**HUNGARY** FURULYÁS, Mr. F. Trade in Goods

LAKATOS, Mr. A. Trade in Goods and Services

ICELAND BJÖRGVINSSON, Mr. D.T. Trade in Goods and Services

JÓHANNSSON, Mr. E.M. Trade in Goods SANDHOLT, Mr. B. Trade in Goods

INDIA AGARWAL, Mr. V.K. Trade in Goods; TRIPS

INDIA (continued)

BHATTACHARYA, Mr. G.C. Trade in Goods

CHANDRASEKHAR, Mr. K.M Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

DAS, Mr. B.L. Trade in Goods
DASGUPTA, Mr. J. Trade in Goods

GANESAN, Mr. A.V. Trade in Goods, Services; TRIPS

GOYAL, Mr. A. Trade in Services

KUMAR, Mr. M. Trade in Goods and Services

MOHANTY, Mr. P.K. Trade in Goods

MUKERJI, Mr. A. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS PRASAD, Ms. A. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

RAI, Mr. P. TRIPS

RAMAKRISHNAN, Mr. N. Trade in Goods
RAO, Mr. P.S. Trade in Goods
REGE, Mr. N.V. Trade in Goods
SAJJANHAR, Mr. A. Trade in Goods

SHARMA, Mr. L. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

VENUGOPAL, Mr. K. Trade in Goods; TRIPS

WATAL, Mrs. J. TRIPS

ZUTSHI, Mr. B.K. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

ISRAEL ALTUVIA, Mr. M. Trade in Goods

GABAY, Mr. M. TRIPS

HARAN, Mr. E.F. Trade in Services SEMADAR, Mr. M. Trade in Goods

SHATON, Mr. M. Trade in Goods and Services

TALBAR, Mr. M.A. Trade in Goods WEILER, Mr. J. Trade in Goods

JAPAN ARAKI. Mr. I Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

ASAKURA, Mr. H. Trade in Goods

ISHIGURO, Mr. K. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

IWASAWA, Mr. Y. Trade in Goods
KANDA, Mr. H. Trade in Services

KEMMOCHI, Mr. N. Trade in Goods and Services
KOTERA, Mr. A. Trade in Goods and Services
OHARA, Mr. Y. Trade in Goods; TRIPS

SHIMIZU, Mr. A. Trade in Goods

TAKASE, Mr. T. Trade in Goods and Services

TSURUOKA, Mr. K. Trade in Services

KOREA CHO, Mr. D.Y. Trade in Goods and Services

CHO, Mr. T-U Trade in Goods
HAN, Mr. D.S. Trade in Goods
KIM, Mr. H.C. Trade in Goods

KIM, Mr. H.J. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

PARK, Mr. N. Trade in Goods YUN, Mr. Y. G. Trade in Goods

MADAGASCAR ANDRIANARIVONY, Mr. M. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

MAURITIUS BHUGLAH, Mr. A. Trade in Goods and Services

NEW ZEALAND FALCONER, Mr. C.D. Trade in Goods

FALCONER, Mr. W.J. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

HAMILTON, Mr. P.W Trade in Goods

MACEY, Mr. A. Trade in Goods; TRIPS

MCPHAIL, Mr. A.H. Trade in Goods

WALKER, Mr. D.J. Trade in Goods and Services

WOODFIELD, Mr. E.A. Trade in Goods

NORWAY BAKKE, Mr. E. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

LILLERUD, Mr. K. Trade in Goods
SIVERTSEN, Mr. A. Trade in Goods
THORVIK, Mr. A. Trade in Goods

POLAND PIETRAS, Mr. J. Trade in Services

SRI LANKA JAYASEKERA, Mr. D. Trade in Goods; TRIPS

**SWITZERLAND** BALDI, Mr. M. Trade in Services

BLATTNER, Mr. N. Trade in Services CHAMBOVEY, Mr. D. Trade in Goods

COTTIER, Mr. Th. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

GETAZ, Mr. H.A. Trade in Services
HÄBERLI, Mr. C Trade in Goods

INEICHEN-FLEISCH, Ms. M.-G. Trade in Goods and Services

KRAFFT, Mr. M-C. Trade in Goods TRAN, Ms. T.T.-L. TRIPS

WASESCHA, Mr. L. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

WEBER, Mr. R. Trade in Services

UNITED STATES BIRENBAUM, Mr. D.E. Trade in Goods

GORDON, Mr. M.W. Trade in Goods

GREENWALD, Mr. J.A. Trade in Goods; TRIPS
HUDEC, Mr. R.E. Trade in Goods and Services
KASSINGER, Mr. T.W. Trade in Goods and Services

KIRK, Mr. M.K. TRIPS

LICHTENSTEIN, Ms. C.C. Trade in Services
PARTAN, Mr. D.G. Trade in Goods

REYNA, Mr. J.V. Trade in Goods and Services

COUNTRY SECTORAL EXPERIENCE NAME VERRILL, Jr. Mr. C.O. Trade in Goods URUGUAY AMORÍN, Mr. C. Trade in Goods; TRIPS ROSSELLI, Mr. A.O. Trade in Goods VANERIO, Mr. G. Trade in Goods and Services ESCOBAR, Mr. J.B. VENEZUELA Trade in Services MARQUEZ, Mr. G.

Trade in Services

## WORLD TRADE

## **ORGANIZATION**

**RESTRICTED** 

WT/DSB/W/120 17 January 2000

(00-0195)

#### PROPOSED NOMINATIONS FOR THE INDICATIVE LIST OF GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL PANELISTS

The following additional names have been proposed for inclusion on the Indicative List of Governmental and Non-Governmental Panelists in accordance with Article 8.4 of the DSU.<sup>2</sup>

COUNTRY **NAME** SECTORAL EXPERIENCE

E U R O P E A N **COMMUNITIES** 

> PLENDER, Mr. R. Trade in Goods UNITED KINGDOM

**NORWAY** LUNDBY, Mr. O. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

> SELAND Mr. H.A. Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS TØNSETH, Mr. D.

> Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

**OATAR** MAKKI, Mr. F. Trade in Goods and Services

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Curricula Vitae containing more detailed information are available on request from the WTO Secretariat (Council Division – Room 2025).

#### **ANNEX**

#### Administration of the Indicative List

1. To assist in the selection of panelists, the DSU provides in Article 8.4 that the Secretariat shall maintain an indicative list of qualified governmental and non-governmental individuals. Accordingly, the Chairman of the DSB proposed at the 10 February meeting that WTO Members review the roster of non-governmental panelists established on 30 November 1984 (BISD 31S/9) (hereinafter referred to as the "1984 GATT Roster") and submit nominations for the indicative list by mid-June 1995. On 14 March, The United States delegation submitted an informal paper discussing, amongst other issues, what information should accompany the nomination of individuals, and how names might be removed from the list. The DSB further discussed the matter in informal consultations on 15 and 24 March, and at the DSB meeting on 29 March. This note puts forward some proposals for the administration of the indicative list, based on the previous discussions in the DSB.

#### General DSU requirements

2. The DSU requires that the indicative list initially include "the roster of governmental and non-governmental panelists established on 30 November 1984 (BISD 31S/9) and other rosters and indicative lists established under any of the covered agreements, and shall retain names of persons on those rosters and indicative lists at the time of entry into force of the WTO Agreement" (DSU 8.4). Additions to the indicative list are to be made by Members who may "periodically suggest names of governmental and non-governmental individuals for inclusion on the indicative list, providing relevant information on their knowledge of international trade and of the sectors or subject matter of the covered agreements." The names "shall be added to the list upon approval by the DSB" (DSU 8.4).

#### Submission of information

- 3. As a minimum, the information to be submitted regarding each nomination should clearly reflect the requirements of the DSU. These provide that the list "shall indicate specific areas of experience or expertise of the individuals in the sectors or subject matter of the covered agreements" (DSU 8.4). The DSU also requires that panelists be "well-qualified governmental and/or non-governmental individuals, including persons who have served on or presented a case to a panel, served as a representative of a Member or of a contracting party to GATT 1947 or as a representative to the Council or Committee of any covered agreement or its predecessor agreement, or in the Secretariat, taught or published on international trade law or policy, or served as a senior trade policy official of a Member" (DSU 8.1).
- 4. The basic information required for the indicative list could best be collected by use of a standardized form. Such a form, which could be called a Summary Curriculum Vitae, would be filled out by all nominees to ensure that relevant information is obtained. This would also permit information on the indicative list to be stored in an electronic database, making the list easily updateable and readily available to Members and the Secretariat. As well as supplying a completed Summary Curriculum Vitae form, persons proposed for inclusion on the indicative list could also, if they wished, supply a full Curriculum Vitae. This would not, however, be entered into the electronic part of the database.

#### Updating of indicative list

5. The DSU does not specifically provide for the regular updating of the indicative list. In order to maintain the credibility of the list, it should however be completely updated every two years. Within the first month of each two-year period, Members would forward updated Curricula Vitae of persons appearing on the indicative list. At any time, Members would be free to modify the indicative list by

proposing new names for inclusion, or specifically requesting removal of names of persons proposed by the Member who were no longer in a position to serve, or by updating the summary Curriculum Vitae.

6. Names on the 1984 GATT Roster that are not specifically resubmitted, together with up-to-date summary Curriculum Vitae, by a Member before 31 July 1995 would not appear after that date on the indicative list.

#### Other rosters

- 7. The Decision on Certain Dispute Settlement Procedures for the GATS (S/L/2 of 4 April 1995), adopted by the Council for Trade in Services on 1 March 1995, provides for a special roster of panelists with sectoral expertise. It states that "panels for disputes regarding sectoral matters shall have the necessary expertise relevant to the specific services sectors which the dispute concerns." It directs the Secretariat to maintain the roster and "develop procedures for its administration in consultation with the Chairman of the Council." A working document (S/C/W/1 of 15 February 1995) noted by the Council for Trade in Services states that "the roster to be established under the GATS pursuant to this Decision would form part of the indicative list referred to in the DSU." The specialized roster of panelists under the GATS should therefore be integrated into the indicative list, taking care that the latter provides for a mention of any service sectoral expertise of persons on the list.
- 8. A suggested format for the Summary Curriculum Vitae form for the purposes of maintaining the Indicative List is attached as an Annex.

## Summary Curriculum Vitae for Persons Proposed for the Indicative List

1. Name: full name 2. **Sectoral Experience** List here any particular sectors of expertise: (e.g. technical barriers, dumping, financial services, intellectual property, etc.) 3. Nationality(ies) all citizenships the nominating Member 4. **Nominating Member:** 5. Date of birth: full date of birth year beginning, employer, title, 6. **Current occupations:** responsibilities 7. Post-secondary education year, degree, name of institution 8. **Professional qualifications** year, title 9. Trade-related experience in Geneva in the WTO/GATT system a. Served as a panelist year, dispute name, role as chairperson/member b. Presented a case to a panel year, dispute name, representing which party c. Served as a representative of a contracting party or year, body, role member to a WTO or GATT body, or as an officer thereof d. Worked for the WTO or GATT Secretariat year, title, activity **10**. Other trade-related experience a. Government trade work year, employer, activity b. Private sector trade work year, employer, activity 11. Teaching and publications a. Teaching in trade law and policy year, institution, course title b. Publications in trade law and policy year, title, name of periodical/book, author/editor (if book)

#### MEMBERSHIP OF THE WTO APPELLATE BODY

The membership of the WTO Appellate Body is as follows:

Mr. James Bacchus (United States) Professor Claus-Dieter Ehlermann (Germany) Justice Florentino Feliciano (the Philippines) Professor Mitsuo Matsushita (Japan) , Mr. Christopher Beeby ( New Zealand), , Dr. Said El-Naggar (Egypt), Mr. Julio Lacarte Muro (Uruguay),

**BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES:** 

#### **James Bacchus**

James Bacchus of the United States, born 1949, is an attorney who has been closely involved with international trade matters in both his public and professional careers for more than twenty years.

During his tenure in the US Congress, where he served two terms of office in the House of Representatives from 1991-1994, he was appointed to the ad hoc Trade Policy Coordinating Committee. From 1979-1981, he had served as Special Assistant to the United States Trade Representative Reubin Askew. Since leaving Congress in January 1995, Mr. Bacchus has returned to the Florida-based private law firm of Greenberg Traurig where he began his legal career before he joined the USTR in 1979. He has practised widely in the areas of corporate banking and international law.

Mr. Bacchus' educational distinctions include Bachelor of Arts with High Honours in History, Vanderbilt University, 1971; Master of Arts in History, Yale University, 1973 and Woodrow Wilson Fellow; and Juris Doctor, Florida State University College of Law, 1978. He has been the Thomas P. Johnson Distinguished Visiting Scholar at Rollins College in Florida, and remains an Adjunct Professor in the Department of Politics at Rollins, where he teaches political philosophy and public policy on a variety of issues including international trade.

#### **Christopher Beeby**

Christopher Beeby of New Zealand, born 1935, has been a career diplomat for more than thirty years, specialising in legal and economic affairs. He retired from government service in mid-1995.

Having gained his law degrees from Victoria University of Wellington and the London School of Economics, Mr. Beeby joined the legal division of the Department of Foreign Affairs in 1963, where he worked as the legal adviser to his government's delegation that negotiated the New Zealand-Australia Free Trade Agreement. In 1969 he became divisional head. In 1976 he was appointed head of the economic division and held that position until he was posted abroad as the ambassador to Iran and Pakistan from 1978-80. Upon returning to Wellington, he served first as Assistant Secretary and then, from 1985, as Deputy Secretary supervising, among other things, the legal and economic divisions. In 1992, he became New Zealand's Ambassador to France and Algeria, and Permanent Representative to the OECD.

Throughout his long public career, Mr. Beeby has gathered extensive expertise and experience in international law, dealing closely with trade, the GATT and the Uruguay Round instruments, and the construction and application of dispute settlement mechanisms in several different contexts.

#### **Claus-Dieter Ehlermann**

Professor Claus-Dieter Ehlermann of Germany, born 1931, is an internationally-recognized authority on international economic law who currently holds the Chair of Economic Law at the European University Institute in Florence and is Honorary Professor at the University of Hamburg. In May 1995, after more than 34 years of service for the European Commission, he retired from his post of Director-General of the Directorate General for Competition to the Commission.

In 1961 Professor Ehlermann joined the Legal Service of the European Commission and rose to become its head in 1977. He served as Director-General of the Legal Service for ten years until 1987 when he was appointed spokesman of the Commission and special adviser of the President on institutional questions. In 1990 he became Director-General of the Directorate-General for Competition, bringing him into close contact with competition authorities in the United States (within the framework of the bilateral US-EU Cooperation Agreement negotiated in 1990/91) and in Japan, Australia and New Zealand. He also assisted the fledgling competition authorities in the transition economies of Central and Eastern Europe.

Since 1972, Professor Ehlermann has also pursued an academic career, teaching Community Law in Bruges, Brussels, Hamburg, and, since May 1995, in Florence. He has written more than 160 publications which, since 1991, have dealt primarily with competition law and policy, industrial policy and international cooperation. He also serves as a member on several academic advisory bodies, in particular with respect to law reviews.

#### Said El-Naggar

Dr. Said El-Naggar of Egypt, born in 1920, is Professor Emeritus of Economics at Cairo University and has combined his academic expertise with public service for more than thirty years.

After a teaching career at Cairo University Dr. El-Naggar joined the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in 1965 as Deputy Director of the Research Division, a post he held for six years until he was appointed Director of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, Lebanon. From 1976 to 1984, he served as Executive Director of the World Bank representing the Arab Countries, before returning to Cairo University as Professor Emeritus. Since 1991, he has also been President of the New Civic Forum, an NGO dedicated to economic, political and social liberalization in Egypt.

Dr. El-Naggar graduated from the Faculty of Law at Cairo University in 1942 and completed graduate studies in economics at London University where he obtained a masters degree in 1948 and doctorate in 1951. He has also been a research fellow at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and a visiting professor at Princeton University, New Jersey. He is the author of several books and papers on international trade and finance, economic development, and the Egyptian economy.

#### Florentino Feliciano

Mr. Justice Florentino Feliciano of the Philippines, born 1928, is Senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines and Vice-Chairman of the Academic Council of the Institute of International Business Law and Practice of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

Before joining the Judiciary in 1986, Mr. Feliciano had been a Member since 1962 of the law firm Sycip, Salazar, Feliciano and Hernandez, where he was extremely involved in trade and corporate law cases and transactions concerning anti-dumping, intellectual property rights, banking and insurance services, shipping and telecommunications.

Mr. Feliciano also has extensive experience as an arbitrator in international investment and commercial disputes at the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes in Washington, and at the ICC in Paris. He has been on the Arbitrators Panel of the American Arbitration Association in New York and was also a Member of the Asian Development Bank Administrative Tribunal.

Having graduated in law from the University of the Philippines, Mr. Feliciano went on to earn his Masters and Doctorate Degrees in law from Yale University. He taught in the Faculty of Law of the University of the Philippines and of Yale University. A Member of Institut de Droit International, he has lectured at the Hague Academy of International Law. He has written and published on various aspects of international business law and public international law.

#### Julio Lacarte Muro

Mr. Julio Lacarte Muro of Uruguay, born 1918, was a career diplomat who has been involved with the GATT/WTO trading system since its creation almost fifty years ago and has participated in all eight rounds of multilateral trade negotiations under the GATT.

Mr. Lacarte served as the Deputy Executive Secretary of the GATT in 1947-48. He returned to the GATT as Uruguay's Permanent Representative in 1961-66 and 1982-92, during which periods he served as Chairman of the Council, the Contracting Parties, several dispute settlement panels, and the Uruguay Round negotiating groups on dispute settlement and institutional questions.

Mr. Lacarte has also served as the Deputy Director of the International Trade and Balance-of-Payments Division of the United Nations and as the Director of Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries of UNCTAD. He has also been Uruguay's Ambassador to several countries, including the European Communities, India, Japan, the United States and Thailand.

In his academic career, Mr. Lacarte has been a professor at the International Association of Comparative Law and at the University of Comparative Law at Strasbourg University. He has written several publications, including a recently-published book covering all the subject matter of the Uruguay Round from its inception to the Marrakesh Final Act.

#### Mitsuo Matsushita

Professor Mitsuo Matsushita of Japan, born 1933, is Professor of Law at Seikei University and Professor Emeritus at Tokyo University.

Having gained his degrees from Tulane University, USA, and Tokyo University, Professor Matsushita went on to become widely acknowledged as one of the most authoritative Japanese scholars in the field of international economic law. In his academic career he has held professorships at many universities including Harvard, Georgetown, Michigan, Columbia, and at the College of Europe in Bruges, Belgium. He has written many publications on various aspects of international trade and competition and investment law.

In his public career, Professor Matsushita has been attached to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry as a member of various councils dealing with telecommunications, customs and tariffs, export and import transactions, and industrial property. He has also served as a member of the Special Grievance Resolution Council attached to the Office of Trade and Investment Ombudsman.

Source: WTO Secretariat

## WORLD TRADE

#### WT/DSB/RC/1

### **ORGANIZATION**

11 December 1996

(96-5267)

# RULES OF CONDUCT FOR THE UNDERSTANDING ON RULES AND PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

#### I. Preamble

Members,

*Recalling* that on 15 April 1994 in Marrakesh, Ministers welcomed the stronger and clearer legal framework they had adopted for the conduct of international trade, including a more effective and reliable dispute settlement mechanism;

*Recognizing* the importance of full adherence to the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes ("DSU") and the principles for the management of disputes applied under Articles XXII and XXIII of GATT 1947, as further elaborated and modified by the DSU;

Affirming that the operation of the DSU would be strengthened by rules of conduct designed to maintain the integrity, impartiality and confidentiality of proceedings conducted under the DSU thereby enhancing confidence in the new dispute settlement mechanism;

Hereby establish the following Rules of Conduct.

#### II. Governing Principle

1. Each person covered by these Rules (as defined in paragraph 1 of Section IV below and hereinafter called "covered person") shall be independent and impartial, shall avoid direct or indirect conflicts of interest and shall respect the confidentiality of proceedings of bodies pursuant to the dispute settlement mechanism, so that through the observance of such standards of conduct the integrity and impartiality of that mechanism are preserved. These Rules shall in no way modify the rights and obligations of Members under the DSU nor the rules and procedures therein.

#### III. Observance of the Governing Principle

1. To ensure the observance of the Governing Principle of these Rules, each covered person is expected (1) to adhere strictly to the provisions of the DSU; (2) to disclose the existence or

development of any interest, relationship or matter that that person could reasonably be expected to know and that is likely to affect, or give rise to justifiable doubts as to, that person's independence or impartiality; and (3) to take due care in the performance of their duties to fulfil these expectations, including through avoidance of any direct or indirect conflicts of interest in respect of the subject matter of the proceedings.

2. Pursuant to the Governing Principle, each covered person, shall be independent and impartial, and shall maintain confidentiality. Moreover, such persons shall consider only issues raised in, and necessary to fulfil their responsibilities within, the dispute settlement proceeding and shall not delegate this responsibility to any other person. Such person shall not incur any obligation or accept any benefit that would in anyway interfere with, or which could give rise to, justifiable doubts as to the proper performance of that person's dispute settlement duties.

#### IV. Scope

- 1. These Rules shall apply, as specified in the text, to each person serving: (a) on a panel; (b) on the Standing Appellate Body; (c) as an arbitrator pursuant to the provisions mentioned in Annex "1a"; or (d) as an expert participating in the dispute settlement mechanism pursuant to the provisions mentioned in Annex "1b". These Rules shall also apply, as specified in this text and the relevant provisions of the Staff Regulations, to those members of the Secretariat called upon to assist the panel in accordance with Article 27.1 of the DSU or to assist in formal arbitration proceedings pursuant to Annex "1a"; to the Chairman of the Textiles Monitoring Body (hereinafter called "TMB") and other members of the TMB Secretariat called upon to assist the TMB in formulating recommendations, findings or observations pursuant to the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing; and to Standing Appellate Body support staff called upon to provide the Standing Appellate Body with administrative or legal support in accordance with Article 17.7 of the DSU (hereinafter "Member of the Secretariat or Standing Appellate Body support staff"), reflecting their acceptance of established norms regulating the conduct of such persons as international civil servants and the Governing Principle of these Rules.
- 2. The application of these Rules shall not in any way impede the Secretariat's discharge of its responsibility to continue to respond to Members' requests for assistance and information.
- 3. These Rules shall apply to the members of the TMB to the extent prescribed in Section V.

#### V. Textiles Monitoring Body

1. Members of the TMB shall discharge their functions on an *ad personam* basis, in accordance with the requirement of Article 8.1 of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing, as further elaborated in the working procedures of the TMB, so as to preserve the integrity and impartiality of its proceedings.<sup>3</sup>

These working procedures, as adopted by the TMB on 26 July 1995 (G/TMB/R/1), currently include, *inter alia*, the following language in paragraph 1.4: "In discharging their functions in accordance with paragraph 1.1 above, the TMB members and alternates shall undertake not to solicit, accept or act upon instructions from governments, nor to be influenced by any other organisations or undue extraneous factors. They shall disclose to the Chairman any information that they may consider likely to impede their capacity to discharge their functions on an *ad personam* basis. Should serious doubts arise during the deliberations of the TMB regarding the ability of a TMB member to act on an *ad personam* basis, they shall be communicated to the Chairman. The Chairman shall deal with the particular matter as necessary".

#### VI. Self-Disclosure Requirements by Covered Persons

- 1. (a) Each person requested to serve on a panel, on the Standing Appellate Body, as an arbitrator, or as an expert shall, at the time of the request, receive from the Secretariat these Rules, which include an Illustrative List (Annex 2) of examples of the matters subject to disclosure.
- (b) Any member of the Secretariat described in paragraph IV:1, who may expect to be called upon to assist in a dispute, and Standing Appellate Body support staff, shall be familiar with these Rules.
- 2. As set out in paragraph VI:4 below, all covered persons described in paragraph VI.1(a) and VI.1(b) shall disclose any information that could reasonably be expected to be known to them at the time which, coming within the scope of the Governing Principle of these Rules, is likely to affect or give rise to justifiable doubts as to their independence or impartiality. These disclosures include the type of information described in the Illustrative List, if relevant.
- 3. These disclosure requirements shall not extend to the identification of matters whose relevance to the issues to be considered in the proceedings would be insignificant. They shall take into account the need to respect the personal privacy of those to whom these Rules apply and shall not be so administratively burdensome as to make it impracticable for otherwise qualified persons to serve on panels, the Standing Appellate Body, or in other dispute settlement roles.
- 4. (a) All panelists, arbitrators and experts, prior to confirmation of their appointment, shall complete the form at Annex 3 of these Rules. Such information would be disclosed to the Chair of the Dispute Settlement Body ("DSB") for consideration by the parties to the dispute.
  - (b) (i) Persons serving on the Standing Appellate Body who, through rotation, are selected to hear the appeal of a particular panel case, shall review the factual portion of the Panel report and complete the form at Annex 3. Such information would be disclosed to the Standing Appellate Body for its consideration whether the member concerned should hear a particular appeal.
    - (ii) Standing Appellate Body support staff shall disclose any relevant matter to the Standing Appellate Body, for its consideration in deciding on the assignment of staff to assist in a particular appeal.
- (c) When considered to assist in a dispute, members of the Secretariat shall disclose to the Director-General of the WTO the information required under paragraph VI:2 of these Rules and any other relevant information required under the Staff Regulations, including the information described in the footnote.\*\*\*\*
- 5. During a dispute, each covered person shall also disclose any new information relevant to paragraph VI:2 above at the earliest time they become aware of it.

<sup>\*\*\*\*\*</sup>Pending adoption of the Staff Regulations, members of the Secretariat shall make disclosures to the Director-General in accordance with the following draft provision to be included in the Staff Regulations:

<sup>&</sup>quot;When paragraph VI:4(c) of the Rules of Conduct for the DSU is applicable, members of the Secretariat would disclose to the Director-General of the WTO the information required in paragraph VI:2 of those Rules, as well as any information regarding their participation in earlier formal consideration of the specific measure at issue in a dispute under any provisions of the WTO Agreement, including through formal legal advice under Article 27.2 of the DSU, as well as any involvement with the dispute as an official of a WTO Member government or otherwise professionally, before having joined the Secretariat.

The Director-General shall consider any such disclosures in deciding on the assignment of members of the Secretariat to assist in a dispute.

When the Director-General, in the light of his consideration, including of available Secretariat resources, decides that a potential conflict of interest is not sufficiently material to warrant non-assignment of a particular member of the Secretariat to assist in a dispute, the Director-General shall inform the panel of his decision and of the relevant supporting information."

6. The Chair of the DSB, the Secretariat, parties to the dispute, and other individuals involved in the dispute settlement mechanism shall maintain the confidentiality of any information revealed through this disclosure process, even after the panel process and its enforcement procedures, if any, are completed.

#### VII. Confidentiality

- 1. Each covered person shall at all times maintain the confidentiality of dispute settlement deliberations and proceedings together with any information identified by a party as confidential. No covered person shall at any time use such information acquired during such deliberations and proceedings to gain personal advantage or advantage for others.
- 2. During the proceedings, no covered person shall engage in *ex parte* contacts concerning matters under consideration. Subject to paragraph VII:1, no covered person shall make any statements on such proceedings or the issues in dispute in which that person is participating, until the report of the panel or the Standing Appellate Body has been derestricted.

#### VIII. Procedures Concerning Subsequent Disclosure and Possible Material Violations

- 1. Any party to a dispute, conducted pursuant to the WTO Agreement, who possesses or comes into possession of evidence of a material violation of the obligations of independence, impartiality or confidentiality or the avoidance of direct or indirect conflicts of interest by covered persons which may impair the integrity, impartiality or confidentiality of the dispute settlement mechanism, shall at the earliest possible time and on a confidential basis, submit such evidence to the Chair of the DSB, the Director-General or the Standing Appellate Body, as appropriate according to the respective procedures detailed in paragraphs VIII:5 to VIII:17 below, in a written statement specifying the relevant facts and circumstances. Other Members who possess or come into possession of such evidence, may provide such evidence to the parties to the dispute in the interest of maintaining the integrity and impartiality of the dispute settlement mechanism.
- 2. When evidence as described in paragraph VIII:1 is based on an alleged failure of a covered person to disclose a relevant interest, relationship or matter, that failure to disclose, as such, shall not be a sufficient ground for disqualification unless there is also evidence of a material violation of the obligations of independence, impartiality, confidentiality or the avoidance of direct or indirect conflicts of interests and that the integrity, impartiality or confidentiality of the dispute settlement mechanism would be impaired thereby.
- 3. When such evidence is not provided at the earliest practicable time, the party submitting the evidence shall explain why it did not do so earlier and this explanation shall be taken into account in the procedures initiated in paragraph VIII:1.
- 4. Following the submission of such evidence to the Chair of the DSB, the Director-General of the WTO or the Standing Appellate Body, as specified below, the procedures outlined in paragraphs VIII:5 to VIII:17 below shall be completed within fifteen working days.

#### Panelists, Arbitrators, Experts

- 5. If the covered person who is the subject of the evidence is a panelist, an arbitrator or an expert, the party shall provide such evidence to the Chair of the DSB.
- 6. Upon receipt of the evidence referred to in paragraphs VIII:1 and VIII:2, the Chair of the DSB shall forthwith provide the evidence to the person who is the subject of such evidence, for consideration by the latter.

- 7. If, after having consulted with the person concerned, the matter is not resolved, the Chair of the DSB shall forthwith provide all the evidence, and any additional information from the person concerned, to the parties to the dispute. If the person concerned resigns, the Chair of the DSB shall inform the parties to the dispute and, as the case may be, the panelists, the arbitrator(s) or experts.
- 8. In all cases, the Chair of the DSB, in consultation with the Director-General and a sufficient number of Chairs of the relevant Council or Councils to provide an odd number, and after having provided a reasonable opportunity for the views of the person concerned and the parties to the dispute to be heard, would decide whether a material violation of these Rules as referred to in paragraphs VIII:1 and VIII:2 above has occurred. Where the parties agree that a material violation of these Rules has occurred, it would be expected that, consistent with maintaining the integrity of the dispute settlement mechanism, the disqualification of the person concerned would be confirmed.
- 9. The person who is the subject of the evidence shall continue to participate in the consideration of the dispute unless it is decided that a material violation of these Rules has occurred.
- 10. The Chair of the DSB shall thereafter take the necessary steps for the appointment of the person who is the subject of the evidence to be formally revoked, or excused from the dispute as the case may be, as of that time.

#### Secretariat

- 11. If the covered person who is the subject of the evidence is a member of the Secretariat, the party shall only provide the evidence to the Director-General of the WTO, who shall forthwith provide the evidence to the person who is the subject of such evidence and shall further inform the other party or parties to the dispute and the panel.
- 12. It shall be for the Director-General to take any appropriate action in accordance with the Staff Regulations.\*\*\*\*\*\*
- 13. The Director-General shall inform the parties to the dispute, the panel and the Chair of the DSB of his decision, together with relevant supporting information.

#### **Standing Appellate Body**

- 14. If the covered person who is the subject of the evidence is a member of the Standing Appellate Body or of the Standing Appellate Body support staff, the party shall provide the evidence to the other party to the dispute and the evidence shall thereafter be provided to the Standing Appellate Body.
- 15. Upon receipt of the evidence referred to in paragraphs VIII:1 and VIII:2 above, the Standing Appellate Body shall forthwith provide it to the person who is the subject of such evidence, for consideration by the latter.
- 16. It shall be for the Standing Appellate Body to take any appropriate action after having provided a reasonable opportunity for the views of the person concerned and the parties to the dispute to be heard.
- 17. The Standing Appellate Body shall inform the parties to the dispute and the Chair of the DSB of its decision, together with relevant supporting information.

<sup>\*\*\*\*\*</sup>Pending adoption of the Staff Regulations, the Director-General would act in accordance with the following draft provision for the Staff Regulations: "If paragraph VIII:11 of the Rules of Conduct for the DSU governing the settlement of disputes is invoked, the Director-General shall consult with the person who is the subject of the evidence and the panel and shall, if necessary, take appropriate disciplinary action".

\*\*\*

- 18. Following completion of the procedures in paragraphs VIII:5 to VIII:17, if the appointment of a covered person, other than a member of the Standing Appellate Body, is revoked or that person is excused or resigns, the procedures specified in the DSU for initial appointment shall be followed for appointment of a replacement, but the time periods shall be half those specified in the DSU.\*\*\*\*\*\*

  The member of the Standing Appellate Body who, under that Body's rules, would next be selected through rotation to consider the dispute, would automatically be assigned to the appeal. The panel, members of the Standing Appellate Body hearing the appeal, or the arbitrator, as the case may be, may then decide after consulting with the parties to the dispute, on any necessary modifications to their working procedures or proposed timetable.
- 19. All covered persons and Members concerned shall resolve matters involving possible material violations of these Rules as expeditiously as possible so as not to delay the completion of proceedings, as provided in the DSU.
- 20. Except to the extent strictly necessary to carry out this decision, all information concerning possible or actual material violations of these Rules shall be kept confidential.

#### IX. Review

1. These Rules of Conduct shall be reviewed within two years of their adoption and a decision shall be taken by the DSB as to whether to continue, modify or terminate these Rules.

Appropriate adjustments would be made in the case of appointments pursuant to the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

#### ANNEX 1a

Arbitrators acting pursuant to the following provisions:

- Articles 21.3(c); 22.6 and 22.7; 26.1(c) and 25 of the DSU;
- Article 8.5 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures;
- Articles XXI.3 and XXII.3 of the General Agreement on Trade in Services.

#### **ANNEX 1b**

Experts advising or providing information pursuant to the following provisions:

- Article 13.1; 13.2 of the DSU;
- Article 4.5 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures;
- Article 11.2 of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures;
- Article 14.2; 14.3 of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade.

#### ANNEX 2

#### ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF INFORMATION TO BE DISCLOSED

This list contains examples of information of the type that a person called upon to serve in a dispute should disclose pursuant to the Rules of Conduct for the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes.

Each covered person, as defined in Section IV:1 of these Rules of Conduct has a continuing duty to disclose the information described in Section VI:2 of these Rules which may include the following:

- (a) financial interests (e.g. investments, loans, shares, interests, other debts); business interests (e.g. directorship or other contractual interests); and property interests relevant to the dispute in question;
- (b) professional interests (e.g. a past or present relationship with private clients, or any interests the person may have in domestic or international proceedings, and their implications, where these involve issues similar to those addressed in the dispute in question);
- (c) other active interests (e.g. active participation in public interest groups or other organisations which may have a declared agenda relevant to the dispute in question);
- (d) considered statements of personal opinion on issues relevant to the dispute in question (e.g. publications, public statements);
- (e) employment or family interests (e.g. the possibility of any indirect advantage or any likelihood of pressure which could arise from their employer, business associates or immediate family members).

#### ANNEX 3

# WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION DISCLOSURE FORM

I have read the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes (DSU) and the Rules of Conduct for the DSU. I understand my continuing duty, while participating in the dispute settlement mechanism, and until such time as the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) makes a decision on adoption of a report relating to the proceeding or notes its settlement, to disclose herewith and in future any information likely to affect my independence or impartiality, or which could give rise to justifiable doubts as to the integrity and impartiality of the dispute settlement mechanism; and to respect my obligations regarding the confidentiality of dispute settlement proceedings.

Signed:	Dated:
Digited.	Butca.

#### 1998 WTO Ministerial Declaration

# WORLD TRADE

WT/MIN(98)/DEC/1

25 May 1998

### **ORGANIZATION**

(98-2149)

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE Second Session Geneva, 18 and 20 May 1998

#### MINISTERIAL DECLARATION

#### Adopted on 20 May 1998

- 1. This Second Session of the Ministerial Conference of the WTO is taking place at a particularly significant time for the multilateral trading system, when the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment is being commemorated. On this occasion we pay tribute to the system's important contribution over the past half-century to growth, employment and stability by promoting the liberalization and expansion of trade and providing a framework for the conduct of international trade relations, in accordance with the objectives embodied in the Preambles to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the World Trade Organization Agreement. We agree, however, that more remains to be done to enable all the world's peoples to share fully and equitably in these achievements.
- 2. We underline the crucial importance of the multilateral rule-based trading system. We reaffirm the commitments and assessments we made at Singapore, and we note that the work under existing agreements and decisions has resulted in significant new steps forward since we last met. In particular, we welcome the successful conclusion of the negotiations on basic telecommunications and financial services and we take note of the implementation of the Information Technology Agreement. We renew our commitment to achieve progressive liberalization of trade in goods and services.
- 3. The fiftieth anniversary comes at a time when the economies of a number of WTO Members are experiencing difficulties as a result of disturbances in financial markets. We take this opportunity to underline that keeping all markets open must be a key element in a durable solution to these difficulties. With this in mind, we reject the use of any protectionist measures and agree to work together in the WTO as in the IMF and the World Bank to improve the coherence of international economic policy-making with a view to maximizing the contribution that an open, rule-based trading system can make to fostering stable growth for economies at all levels of development.
- 4. We recognize the importance of enhancing public understanding of the benefits of the multilateral trading system in order to build support for it and agree to work towards this end. In this context we will consider how to improve the transparency of WTO operations. We shall also continue to improve our efforts towards the objectives of sustained economic growth and sustainable development.
- 5. We renew our commitment to ensuring that the benefits of the multilateral trading system are extended as widely as possible. We recognize the need for the system to make its own contribution in response to the particular trade interests and development needs of developing-country Members. We welcome the work already underway in the Committee on Trade and Development for reviewing the application of special provisions in the Multilateral Trade Agreements and related Ministerial Decisions in favour of developing country Members, and in particular the least-developed among them. We agree on the need for effective implementation of these special provisions.
- 6. We remain deeply concerned over the marginalization of least-developed countries and certain small economies, and recognize the urgent need to address this issue which has been compounded by the chronic foreign debt problem facing many of them. In this context we welcome the initiatives taken by the WTO in cooperation with other agencies to implement in an integrated manner the Plan of Action for the least-developed countries which we agreed at Singapore, especially through the High-Level Meeting on Least-Developed Countries held in Geneva in October 1997. We also welcome the report of the Director-General on the follow-up of this initiative, to which we attach great importance. We commit ourselves to continue to improve market access conditions for products exported

by the least-developed countries on as broad and liberal a basis as possible. We urge Members to implement the market-access commitments that they have undertaken at the High-Level Meeting.

- 7. We welcome the WTO Members who have joined since we met in Singapore: Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mongolia, Niger and Panama. We welcome the progress made with 31 applicants currently negotiating their accession and renew our resolution to ensure that the accession processes proceed as rapidly as possible. We recall that accession to the WTO requires full respect of WTO rules and disciplines as well as meaningful market access commitments on the part of acceding candidates.
- 8. Full and faithful implementation of the WTO Agreement and Ministerial Decisions is imperative for the credibility of the multilateral trading system and indispensable for maintaining the momentum for expanding global trade, fostering job creation and raising standards of living in all parts of the world. When we meet at the Third Session we shall further pursue our evaluation of the implementation of individual agreements and the realization of their objectives. Such evaluation would cover, *inter alia*, the problems encountered in implementation and the consequent impact on the trade and development prospects of Members. We reaffirm our commitment to respect the existing schedules for reviews, negotiations and other work to which we have already agreed.
- 9. We recall that the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization states that the WTO shall provide the forum for negotiations among its Members concerning their multilateral trade relations in matters dealt with under the agreements in the Annexes to the Agreement, and that it may also provide a forum for further negotiations among its Members concerning their multilateral trade relations, and a framework for the implementation of the results of such negotiations, as may be decided by the Ministerial Conference. In the light of paragraphs 1-8 above, we decide that a process will be established under the direction of the General Council to ensure full and faithful implementation of existing agreements, and to prepare for the Third Session of the Ministerial Conference. This process shall enable the General Council to submit recommendations regarding the WTO's work programme, including further liberalization sufficiently broad-based to respond to the range of interests and concerns of all Members, within the WTO framework, that will enable us to take decisions at the Third Session of the Ministerial Conference. In this regard, the General Council will meet in special session in September 1998 and periodically thereafter to ensure full and timely completion of its work, fully respecting the principle of decision-making by consensus. The General Council's work programme shall encompass the following:
  - (a) recommendations concerning:
    - (i) the issues, including those brought forward by Members, relating to implementation of existing agreements and decisions;
    - (ii) the negotiations already mandated at Marrakesh, to ensure that such negotiations begin on schedule:
    - (iii) future work already provided for under other existing agreements and decisions taken at Marrakesh;
  - (b) recommendations concerning other possible future work on the basis of the work programme initiated at Singapore;
  - (c) recommendations on the follow-up to the High-Level Meeting on Least-Developed Countries;
  - (d) recommendations arising from consideration of other matters proposed and agreed to by Members concerning their multilateral trade relations.
- 10. The General Council will also submit to the Third Session of the Ministerial Conference, on the basis of consensus, recommendations for decision concerning the further organization and management of the work programme arising from the above, including the scope, structure and time-frames, that will ensure that the work programme is begun and concluded expeditiously.
- 11. The above work programme shall be aimed at achieving overall balance of interests of all Members.

# WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

#### **WT/MIN(98)/DEC/2**

25 May 1998

(98-2148)

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE Second Session Geneva, 18 and 20 May 1998

#### DECLARATION ON GLOBAL ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

#### Adopted on 20 May 1998

Ministers,

*Recognizing* that global electronic commerce is growing and creating new opportunities for trade,

#### Declare that:

The General Council shall, by its next meeting in special session, establish a comprehensive work programme to examine all trade-related issues relating to global electronic commerce, including those issues identified by Members. The work programme will involve the relevant World Trade Organization ("WTO") bodies, take into account the economic, financial, and development needs of developing countries, and recognize that work is also being undertaken in other international fora. The General Council should produce a report on the progress of the work programme and any recommendations for action to be submitted at our third session. Without prejudice to the outcome of the work programme or the rights and obligations of Members under the WTO Agreements, we also declare that Members will continue their current practice of not imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions. When reporting to our third session, the General Council will review this declaration, the extension of which will be decided by consensus, taking into account the progress of the work programme.

#### WTO SUBSIDY NOTIFICATIONS REVIEWED IN 1999

WTO MEMBER	1995 Full Notification	1996 Update	1997 Update	1998 Full Notification	1999 Update
Argentina				X	X
Benin				х	
Canada				Х	
Chile				Х	
Costa Rica				Х	
Cyprus			Х		
Dominica				Х	
Ecuador				Х	
Egypt				Х	
EU			Х	х	
Gambia				Х	Х
Ghana				Х	
Guatemala				Х	Х
Hong Kong, China				Х	Х
Iceland				Х	Х
India				Х	
Japan				Х	Х
Korea				Х	Х
Latvia				Х	
Liechtenstein				Х	Х
Mexico				Х	
Namibia	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
New Zealand				х	
Norway				Х	
Panama				х	
Paraguay				Х	
Poland				Х	
Qatar				Х	
St. Kitts & Nevis				Х	
Singapore				Х	X
Slovenia				Х	
Switzerland				Х	X
Thailand				Х	
Turkey				Х	
United States				Х	
Zimbabwe				X	

# Regional Trade Agreements Notified to the GATT/WTO and in Force in January 1999

Free Trade Agreements and Customs Unions (Goods) notified under GATT Article XXIV

Parties and Agreements	Date of Entry into Force	Notification Date
Austria/Belgium/Denmark/Finland/France/Germany/Greece/Ireland/Italy/Luxembourg/Netherlands/Portugal/Spain/Sweden/United Kingdom		
Treaty of Rome, establishing the European Communities - EC (and Enlargements)	01.01.58	24.04.57
EC/Turkey		
Ankara Agreement (and Customs Union)	01.12.64	12.03.64
EC/Andorra	1	
Customs Union	01.07.91	23.02.98
EC/	01.07.51	20.02.90
	01.07.76	28.07.76
Algeria Bulgaria	31.12.93	28.07.76
Сургия	01.06.73	13.06.7
Czech Republic	01.03.92	13.06.7
Egypt Egypt	01.07.77	15.07.77
Estonia	01.01.95	30.06.95
Faroe Islands	01.01.97	19.02.97
Hungary	01.03.92	03.04.92
Israel	01.07.75	03.07.75
Jordan	01.07.77	15.07.77
Latvia	01.01.95	30.06.95
Lebanon	01.07.77	15.07.77
Lithuania	01.01.95	26.09.95
Malta	01.04.71	24.03.71
Morocco	01.07.76	28.07.76
Palestinian Authority		30.06.97
Poland	01.03.92	03.04.92
Certain Non-European Countries and Territories (PTOM II)	01.01.71	14.12.70
Romania	01.05.93	23.12.94
Slovak Republic	01.03.92	13.05.96
Slovenia	01.01.97	11.11.96
Syria	01.07.77	15.07.77
Tunisia	01.07.76	28.07.76
Tunisia-EuroMed Agreement	01.03.98	15.01.99
EC/EFTA Member States:		
Iceland	01.04.73	24.11.72
Norway	01.07.73	13.07.73
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	01.01.73	27.10.7
Iceland/Norway/Switzerland/Liechtenstein	<u> </u>	
Stockholm Convention, establishing the European Free Trade Association - EFTA	03.05.60	14.11.59

Parties and Agreements	Date of Entry into Force	Notification Date	
Faroe Islands/EFTA Member States:			
Iceland	01.07.93	23.01.96	
Norway	01.07.93	13.03.96	
Switzerland	01.03.95	08.03.96	
EFTA/			
Bulgaria	01.07.93	30.06.93	
Czech Republic	01.07.92	03.07.92	
Slovak Republic	01.07.92	03.07.92	
Hungary	01.10.93	23.12.93	
Israel	01.01.93	01.12.92	
Latvia	01.06.96	25.07.96	
Lithuania	01.08.96	25.07.96	
Palestinian Authority	01.07.99	23.07.99	
Poland	15.11.93	20.10.93	
Romania	01.05.93	24.05.93	
Slovenia	01.07.95	18.10.95	
Turkey	01.04.92	06.03.92	
Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Ukraine, and Uzbekistan	z Republic, Moldova, Russian Federat	tion, Tajikistan,	
Free Trade Area	15.04.94	29.06.99	
Czech Republic/Slovak Republic			
Customs Union	01.01.93	30.04.93	
Czech Republic/Hungary/Poland/Romania/ Slovak Republic/Slovenia			
Central European Free Trade Area -CEFTA	01.03.93	30.06.94	
Czech Republic/Bulgaria	07.06.96	29.05.97	
Czech Republic/Estonia	01.07.96	03.09.98	
Czech Republic/Latvia	01.07.97	13.11.97	
Czech Republic/Lithuania	01.09.97	13.11.97	
Czech Republic/Turkey	01.09.98	12.01.99	
Estonia/Faroe Islands	01.12.98	09.12.98	
Estonia/Latvia/Lithuania	01.04.94 01.01.97	19.05.99	
Hungary/Latvia	01.01.00	20.12.99	
Hungary/Lithuania	01.03.00	20.12.99	
Israel/Czech Republic	01.12.97	30.03.98	
Israel/Hungary	01.02.98	23.02.98	
Israel/Poland	01.03.98	18.12.98	
Israel/Slovak Republic	01.12.97	30.03.98	

Parties and Agreements	Date of Entry into Force	Notification Date
Israel/Slovenia	01.09.98	18.12.98
Kyrgyz Republic/Kazakhstan	TBD	29.06.99
Kyrgyz Republic/Moldova	21.11.96	15.06.99
Kyrgyz Republic/ Russian Federation	24.04.93	15.06.99
Kyrgyz Republic/Ukraine	19.01.98	15.06.99
Kyrgyz Republic/Uzbekistan	20.03.98	15.06.99
Kyrgyz Republic/Russian Federation/Belarus/Kazakhstan CU	18.10.97	21.04.99
Poland/Faroe Islands	01.06.99	05.07.99
Poland/Latvia	01.06.99	28.07.99
Slovak Republic/Bulgaria	11.03.96	29.05.97
Slovak Republic/Estonia	01.07.96	03.09.98
Slovak Republic/Latvia	01.07.97	14.11.97
Slovak Republic/Lithuania	01.07.97	14.11.97
Slovak Republic/Turkey	01.09.98	12.01.99
Poland/Lithuania	01.01.97	30.12.97
Slovenia/Bulgaria	01.01.97	20.02.97
Slovenia-Croatia	01.01.98	30.03.98
Slovenia/Estonia	01.01.97	20.02.97
Slovenia/Latvia	01.08.96	20.02.97
Slovenia/Lithuania	01.03.97	20.02.97
Slovenia/Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	01.09.96	20.02.97
Romania/Moldova	01.01.95	24.09.97
Turkey/Israel	25.07.97	18.05.98
Turkey/Romania	01.02.98	16.04.98
Turkey/Hungary	01.04.98	16.04.98
Turkey/Lithuania	01.03.98	16.04.98
Turkey/Bulgaria	01.01.99	06.04.99
Turkey/Estonia	01.07.98	12.01.99
Turkey/Lithuania	01.03.98	16.04.98
United States/Israel	19.08.85	13.09.85
Canada/Chile	05.07.97	26.08.97
Canada/Israel	01.01.97	23.01.97
Canada/Mexico/United States		
North American Free Trade Agreement - NAFTA	01.01.94	01.02.93
Costa Rica/El Salvador/Guatemala/Honduras/Nicaragua		
Central American Common Market - CACM	12.10.61	24.02.61
Barbados/Guyana/Jamaica/Trinidad and Tobago		
Caribbean Community and Common Market-CARICOM	01.08.73	14.10.74
Jordan/Kuwait/Morocco/Syria/Egypt	•	

Parties and Agreements	Date of Entry into Force	Notification Date
Arab Common Market	30.04.64	05.03.65
Australia/Papua New Guinea		
Australia-Papua New Guinea Agreement - PATCRA	01.02.77	20.12.76
Australia/New Zealand		
Australia-New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement - ANZCERTA	01.01.83	14.04.83

## $Regional\ Integration\ Agreements\ (Goods)\ notified\ under\ the\ Enabling\ Clause$

Parties and Agreements	Date of Entry into Force	Notification Date
Argentina/Bolivia/Brazil/Chile/Colombia/Ecuador/Mexico/ Paraguay/Peru/Uruguay/Venezuela		
Montevideo Treaty (1980), establishing the Latin American Integration Association - LAIA	18.03.81	01.07.82
Argentina/Brazil/Paraguay/Uruguay Asunción Treaty - MERCOSUR	29.11.91	05.03.92
Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela		
Cartagena Agreement - Andean Group	25.05.88	(12.10.92)
Egypt/India/Yugoslavia		
Tripartite Agreement	01.04.68	23.02.68
Bahrain/Kuwait/Oman/Qatar/Saudi Arabia/United Arab Emirates		
Unified Economic Agreement among member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council - GCC		11.10.84
Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesot Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia,Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania,		
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	08.12.94	29.6.95
Iran/Pakistan/Turkey		
Preferential Tariffs among members of the Economic Cooperation Organization - ECO		22.7.92
Bangladesh/Bhutan/India/Maldives/Nepal/ Pakistan/Sri Lanka		
South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement - SAPTA	07.12.95	22.09.93
Bangladesh/India/Republic of Korea/Sri Lanka/Laos		
Bangkok Agreement	17.06.76	02.11.76
Brunei Darussalam/Indonesia/Malaysia/Philippines/Singapore/Thaila	and/Laos/Myanmar	
Agreement on ASEAN Preferential Trade Arrangements	31.08.77	01.11.77
C ECC . D. C . LT CCC L C . LACEANE	28.01.92	30.10.92
Common Effective Preferential Tariff Scheme for the ASEAN Free trade area (AFTA)		

Parties and Agreements	Date of Entry into Force	Notification Date	
South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement - SPARTECA	01.01.81	20.02.81	
Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Israel, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Repu	Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Israel, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay		
Protocol relating to Trade Negotiations among Developing Countries	11.02.73	09.11.71	
Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu			
Melanesian Spearhead Group Trade Agreement 14.08.88 03.08.99			
Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zimbabwe			
Global System of Trade Preferences - GSTP	19.04.89	25.09.89	

## Regional Integration Agreements (Services) notified under GATS Article V

Parties and Agreements	Date of Entry into Force	Notification Date
Austria/Belgium/Denmark/Finland/France/Germany/Greece/Ireland/den/United Kingdom	Italy/Luxembourg/Netherla	nds/Portugal/Spain/Swe
Treaty of Rome	01.01.58	10.11.95
EC/Iceland/Norway/Liechtenstein		
European Economic Area - EEA	01.01.94	10.10.96
Canada/Mexico/United States		
North American Free Trade Agreement - NAFTA	01.04.94	01.07.82
Canada/Chile	05.07.97	13.11.97
EC/		
Bulgaria	01.02.95	25.04.97
Czech Republic	01.02.95	09.10.96
Hungary	01.02.94	27.08.96
Poland	01.02.94	27.08.96
Romania	01.02.95	09.10.96
Slovak Republic	01.02.95	27.08.96
Australia/New Zealand		
ANZCERTA	01.01.89	22.11.95

Source: WTO Secretariat

# **Waivers Currently in Force**

The following waivers, granted under Article IX: of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, are currently in effect. Waivers granted for a period exceeding one year are reviewed annually by the General Council. The General Council may extend, modify or terminate a waiver as part of the annual review process. The last review of multi-year waivers took place on 3 November 1999.

WTO Member/Waiver	Valid Through	Date Granted
Canada - CARIBCAN: To allow Canada to extend tariff preference CARIBCAN nations.	s & December 2006	14 October 1996
Cuba - Article XV:6: To Cuba not to have a special exchange arran which is required for those WTO Members that are not IMF members.		14 October 1996
European Community - Lomé IV: To allow the EC to extend tariff preferences to African, Caribbean and Pacific member countries un Lome Agreement		14 October 1996
France - Trading arrangements with Morocco: To allow France to extend historical trading preferences to Morocco until the EU-Mor trade agreement is ratified.		9 December 1998
Hungary-Agricultural export subsidies: To allow Hungary to a transition period to come into compliance with its Uruguay Round export subsidy commitments.	31 December 2001 agricultural	22 October 1997
Peru-Implementation of Article VII: To allow Peru an additional poof months to come into compliance with its Uruguay Round custo commitments.		15 July 1999
Preferential Tariff Treatment for Least Developed Countries To allow developing countries to extend unilateral tariff preferences to developed countries.	30 June 2009 least	15 June 1999
US - Former Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: To allow the United States to extend historical tariff preferences to the Mariana Palau, the Marshall Islands and Micronesia.	31 December 2006 Islands,	14 October 1996
US - Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act: To allow the Unite States to extend tariff preferences to eligible Caribbean countries u CBERA.		15 November 1995
US - ANDEAN Trade Preference Act: To allow the United States to extend tariff preferences to eligible Andean countries under the AT		14 October 1996

#### **GATS Commitments on Telecommunications Services**

All governments which have scheduled telecom commitments

#### **Country and Level of Commitment**

a=basic telecom services listed in schedule annexed to the 4th Protocol b=basic telecom services taken as a result of Uruguay Round, accession, or unilateral commitments c=value-added services listed in schedule d=incorporated all, parts, or modifications to Reference Paper e=acceptance of 4<sup>th</sup> protocol overdue

	* *	
Antigua and Barbuda (a,c,d)	Ghana (a,d)	Norway (a,c,d)
Argentina (a,c,d)	Grenada (a,c,d)	Pakistan (a,c,d)
Australia (a,c,d)	Guatemala (a,d,e)	Panama (c)
Bangladesh (a)	Guyana (c)	Papua New Guinea (a,d,e)
Barbados (b,c,d)	Hong Kong, China (a,c,d)	Peru (a,c,d)
Belize (a, c)	Hungary (a,c,d)	Philippines (a,c,d,e)
Bolivia (a,d)	Iceland (a,c,d)	Poland (a,c,d)
Brazil (a,c,e)	India (a,c,d)	Romania (a,c,d)
Brunei Darussalam (a,c,d)	Indonesia (a,c,d)	Saint Kitts and Nevis (c)
Bulgaria (a,c,d)	Israel (a,d)	Senegal (a,c,d)
Canada (a,c,d)	Jamaica (a,c,d)	Singapore (a,c,d)
Chile (a,c,d)	Japan (a,c,d)	Slovak Republic (a,c,d)
Colombia (a,c,d)	Kenya (b,c,d)	Slovenia (c)
Côte d'Ivoire (a,d)	Korea (a,c,d)	South Africa (a,c,d)
Cuba (b)	Kyrgyz Republic (b,c,d)	Suriname (b)
Cyprus (b)	Latvia (b,c,d)	Sri Lanka (a,d)
Czech Republic (a,c,d)	Lesotho (c)	Switzerland (a,b,c,d)
Dem. Rep. of Congo (b)	Liechtenstein (b,c)	Thailand (a,c)
Djibouti (b,c)	Malaysia (a,c,d)	Trinidad and Tobago (a,c,d)
Dominica (a,c,d,e)	Mauritius (a)	Tunisia (a)
Dominican Republic (a,d)	Mexico (a,c,d)	Turkey (a,c,)
Ecuador (a,c)	Mongolia (c)	Uganda (b,d)
El Salvador (a,d)	Morocco (a,c,d)	United States (a,c,d)
Estonia (b,c,d)	New Zealand (a,c,d)	Venezuela (a,d)
European Community + Member States (a,c,d)	Nicaragua (b,c)	Zimbabwe (b,c)
Gambia (b)	Nigeria (b,c)	

# WTO MEMBERS WHICH PROVIDED NEW OR IMPROVED COMMITMENTS AS PART OF THE

#### 1997 FINANCIAL SERVICES AGREEMENT

Australia Kuwait Bahrain Macau Bolivia\* Malaysia Brazil\* Malta Bulgaria Mauritius Canada Mexico Chile New Zealand Colombia Nicaragua Costa Rica Nigeria\* Norway Cyprus Pakistan Czech Republic Dominican Republic\* Peru

Ecuador The Philippines\*

El Salvador Poland\*
Egypt Romania
Senegal
EC Member States Singapore

Austria Slovak Republic

Belgium Slovenia Denmark South Africa Finland Sri Lanka France Switzerland Thailand Germany Greece Tunisia Ireland Turkey Italy **United States** Uruguay\* Luxembourg Portugal Venezuela

The Kingdom of the Netherlands

**Spain** 

Sweden \* awaiting ratification and acceptance of

United Kingdom Fifth Protocol

Ghana\* Honduras

Hong Kong, China

Hungary Iceland

India Indonesia Israel Jamaica\* Japan Kenya\*

Republic of Korea

#### Where to Find More Information on the WTO

A great deal of information about the WTO and trends in international trade is available to the public at the following Internet sites:

- The USTR home page: http://www.ustr.gov
- The WTO home page: http://www.wto.org

Examples of information available on the WTO home page include:

#### Descriptions of the Structure and Operations of the WTO, such as:

- WTO Organizational Chart
- Biographic backgrounds

Briefing Papers on WTO activities in individual sectors

#### Press Releases, such as:

- Appellate Body Reports and Panel Reports
- Appointments to WTO Bodies
- Cooperation between the WTO and other international organizations

Summaries of Trade Policy Review Mechanism reports on individual Members' trade practices

Focus (a newsletter published by the WTO, available on-line with the use of free, downloadable Adobe® software), with articles addressing topics such as:

• Status of dispute settlement cases

• Schedules of future WTO meetings

#### Official Documents, such as:

- Notifications required by the Uruguay Round Agreements
- Working Procedures for Appellate Review
- Report of the General Council to the Ministerial Conference

#### Synopses and Information on How to Order WTO Publications, such as:

- WTO Annual Reports
- Special studies on key WTO issues
- Legal Texts and Instruments of the WTO

WTO publications may be ordered directly from the following sources:

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